



City of Lauderhill

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2004

The City of Lauderhill

The CITY OF LAUDERHILL is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. We test our water using sophisticated equipment and advanced procedures. CITY OF LAUDERHILL water meets state and federal standards for both appearance and safety. This annual "Consumer Confidence Report," required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you where your water comes from, what our tests show about it, and other things you should know about your drinking water.

Overview

Our Utility is a member of the Partnership for Safe Water, a new national initiative to help achieve operational excellence in water treatment. The partnership was developed through cooperation among the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), States, and water supply associations to provide better protection for consumers from microbial contaminants that can cause intestinal illness.

The CITY OF LAUDERHILL'S drinking water meets or surpasses all Federal and State Drinking Water Standards

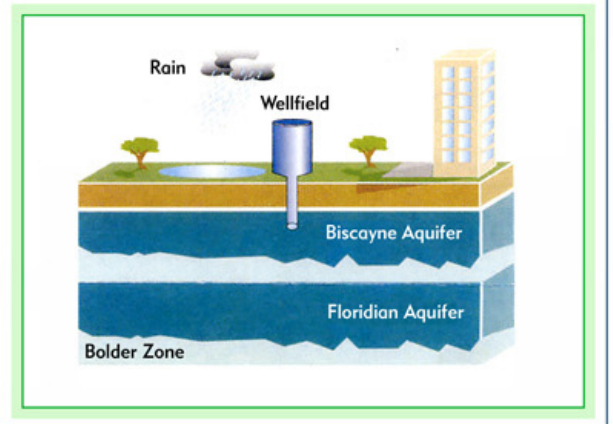
Call us for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about our drinking water.

Find out more about the CITY OF LAUDERHILL on the Internet at
[[www.http://www.lauderhill-fl.gov](http://www.lauderhill-fl.gov)]



Water Source

The CITY OF LAUDERHILL is supplied by groundwater pumped from 7 wells that tap the Biscayne Aquifer, an underground geologic formation where water is stored, which is the sole source of water for our Utility. The water is pumped to the treatment plant where it is lime softened, filtered, disinfected and fluoridated prior to entering the water distribution system.



City of Lauderhill 2004 Water Quality Data

This report is based upon tests conducted in the year 2004 by the CITY OF LAUDERHILL. Terms used in the Water-Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.



National Primary Drinking Water Regulation Compliance

This report was prepared using CCRbuilder and technical assistance provided by the American Water Works Association. We'll be happy to answer any questions about the CITY OF LAUDERHILL and our water quality. Call C. Randall Arline at (954)730-2963. Water Quality Data for community water systems throughout the United States is available at www.waterdata.com.

Learn more about the CITY OF LAUDERHILL water system at [www.lauderhill-fl.gov]

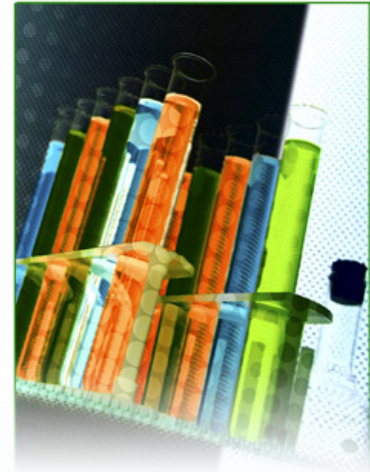
Le rapport contient des informations concernant la qualité de l'eau de votre communauté. Faites-le traduire, ou parlez-en à un ami qui le comprend bien.

El informe contiene información importante sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



Drinking Water Test Results Table for Jan.1 - Dec.31, 2004

Contaminant	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Secondary Contaminants							
Color	color units	15		15		Natural occurrence from soil leaching, Naturally occurring organics	No
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	.62		Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth	No
Sodium	ppm	160		15		Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil	No
Barium	ppm	2	2	.004		Erosion of natural deposits	No
Arsenic	ppm	0.05	N/A	0.0011		Erosion of natural deposits	No
Chromium	ppm	0.1	0.1	0.00086		Erosion of natural deposits	No
Nickel	ppm	0.1	N/A	0.0012		Pollution from electroplating operations	No
Selenium	ppm	0.05	0.05	0.0014		Erosion of natural deposits	No
Beryllium	ppm	0.004	0.004	0.0004		Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories	No
*Copper (tap)	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	0.093	ND-0.170	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits	No
**Lead (tap)	ppb	AL=15	0	10	ND-.19	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits	No
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	ppb	80	0	68.6	32.5-188.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Bromodichloromethane	ppb			6.9		By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Chloroform	ppb			60.3		By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Cis-1,2 Diclouroethylene	ppb	70	70	0.6		By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
HAAs (Haloacetic Acids)	ppb	60	0	41	34.5-52.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Chlorine / Chloramine	ppb	4		2.1	0.6-2.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	%	5%	0	0		Naturally present in the environment	No
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross / Alpha	pCi / l	15	0	0.5 + 0.3		Erosion of natural deposits	No



Key to Table

A	=	Action Level
MCL	=	Maximum Containment Level
MCLG	=	Maximum Containment Level Goal
ppm	=	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) - corresponds to one minute in two years
ppb	=	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l) - corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years
ND	=	Not Detected



Water-Quality Table Footnote:

* None out of thirty sites tested exceeded AL for copper.

** One out of thirty sites tested exceeded AL for lead.

The columns show the results of tests on our finished water in 2004



2004

Annual Water Quality Report

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Required Additional Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

